

## Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2.00  
Three copies, one year, in advance, 5.00  
One copy during the session, . . . . . 1.00

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(Published three times a week during the session.)  
One copy, . . . . . \$4.00  
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All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have other unsettled business accounts.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.—We will now agree to furnish to any person who will procure us ten subscribers and remit \$15 in advance, an extra copy of the Sentinel for one year, or a copy for one year of *Godey's Lady's Book*. This is equal to a premium of three dollars! Ladies, just show this offer to your husbands; girls, to your sweet-hearts; elderly maidens to old bachelors; widows, to whom you please; and if they have not the good sense to accept of this offer, show it to somebody who has! We "take the responsibility!"

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

## The Whig Resolutions.

A responsibility is now resting on the people of Indiana, which, in its issue, will determine the character and interests of the State for many years; indeed, for all future time. Here we are, in the centre of the Union, in the middle of the nineteenth century, in an eventful and trying period in our country's history, in the very act of altering, amending, and remodelling our State Constitution—the great landmarks that are to guide and control future legislation. The subject is referred to every voter, and it is the people, at the polls, who have now to assume responsibility.

The whig party is already in the field, under the guise of friendship for many of the measures and principles for which the Democratic party have been contending for years, in a long string of resolutions, which but too plainly bear the ear marks of a man, who is a whig amongst whigs, a democrat while in company with democrats, a Tyler man, when it puts money in his purse; but always, by his acts at the polls and elsewhere, when he has a vote to give, the strong and undeviating advocate of the ultra notions of the federal party. In this picture no one will recognize the name of the man placed at the head of the resolutions; but of one whose whole life bears evidence of Machiavelian policy and political deception.

This much is deemed necessary in order to place the public on their guard against the insidious character of the resolutions, and to induce a careful and rigid examination of their contents.

The first resolution sets out with a full confirmation of the democratic doctrine that all Executive, Legislative and Judicial officers should be elected by the people. The next, that no money should hereafter be borrowed by the State, unless authorized by a direct vote of the people, and they should have added, in view of what has heretofore occurred, if whig fund commissioners borrow the money, when so authorized, no bond of the State shall pass from their hands without a full consideration paid therefor, under penalty of imprisonment for life in the State prison. The next is a recommendation, repeatedly made by our Democratic Executives, and reiterated by Governor Wright, that the funds arising from fines and forfeitures should go to the support of common schools instead of county seminaries, as provided in our present Constitution. The next resolution is in favor of biennial sessions. The whig party here wish to be considered as very economical, and if we have ever again to be cursed with whig rule in our State, the fewer sessions the better. For a long series of years the whigs had full control, both Executive and Legislative, in Indiana, and our present indebtedness is the result of their labors. The next resolution refers to special legislation, a general complaint amongst the people; but more easily complained of than remedied. The next is a General Taylor resolution in favor of a reduction of offices, "where the same can be done without detriment to the efficiency of our system of government"—that "a reduction of State expenses is of vital importance"—that "fair salaries" should be given, but "no extravagance allowed"—meaning anything or nothing. The next is a flourish about the "Agricultural and Mineral resources of Indiana" and the "Mechanic Arts." The next in favor of a Homestead Exemption, in order to show they are up with the spirit of the age. The next four resolutions are intended to glorify the administration of General Taylor, in his diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, and especially the General himself in the skill he has exhibited in choosing our representatives at home and abroad, wholesale praise altogether, too general for any practical purpose, especially when taken in reference to the many blunders of our diplomatic agents.

The next resolution is like the cat in the meal tub, covered over to deceive. The first thing we see here sticking out, on a close inspection, is a protective tariff, "foster and uphold American industry"—an Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, which they think will tickle the farmers, and also, a splendid system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, embracing rivers, harbors, and the great Railroad to the Pacific, and the abrogation of the veto power of the President, so that such schemes may have no check.

The next resolution sustains the whole message of General Taylor as an "American whig" document—immediately followed by another resolution, that "General Taylor has, so far, redeemed the promise that his administration should not be a party one, in regard to removals from office." These two resolutions taken together form the best commentary that can be given.

The next resolution states, that "as whigs we demand no proscription of political opinions," but under the practice of General Taylor are willing to leave the President "the largest liberty for the exercise of a generous forbearance towards his political opponents."

The next resolution claims all the unsold lands in what was once the northwestern territory for common school purposes—"a legacy," they say, "worthy of the bounty of this great Empire State, and full of hope to the generation which shall hasten to control its destiny!" What all this means we are unable to say; unless it was put in to make a great flourish of trumpets in favor of education. This resolution is a little like the Devil, when he showed the Savior all the kingdoms of the world and said these he would give him, if he would fall down and worship him!

The next is the mileage resolution, of members of Congress, got up we suppose, to please Judge Embree; whose theory was one thing and practice another—who actually took more money than Mr. Owen, his predecessor, by some hundreds of dollars, after "noise and confusion" he made on the subject, only refunded the excess, as is generally believed, to save his bacon. If they mean nothing

## Indiana State Sentinel.

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## Mr. Clay and the Whigs.

Serious as the subject may be considered, we have been amused at the Whig floundering in reference to Mr. Clay's recent movements in the U. S. Senate, touching the Slavery question. Upon the reception of the resolutions alone, the tone of the Whig press every where was that of strong condemnation, and that chiefly because of a telegraphic error, which our neighbor of the State Journal was for once "cute or lucky enough to guess correctly about. Subsequently came on the debate, as reported in the Washington papers, which the resolutions elicited in the Senate, and which is of a vast deal more consequence than the resolutions themselves. And this, chiefly, or wholly, because of the position, which Mr. Clay declared he occupied, and the effect it produced in the Senate.

The resolutions, in fact, are not materially different from the positions taken by Gen. Cass. But no sooner were they presented by Mr. Clay, than the Propagandists and Disunionists instantly jumped upon him, with all their might, in the hope of stamping out his breath!

Sophomore Foote of Miss., Mason of Va., Davis of Miss., (Taylor's son-in-law,) Downs of La., and Butler of S. C. were the principal assailants of Mr. Clay, and their assaults, continued through some ten columns, at length irritated old Hal. enough to elicit an ebullition of his ancient fire, and drove him to declarations, evidently very different from any thing which he had originally determined to make. Good-bye beyond endurance by the extravagance of his assaults, Mr. Clay broke out as follows:

Now, sir, I was extremely sorry to hear the senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and then that he is not satisfied with that, but he requires, if I understand him right, a positive provision for the admission of slavery south of that line. Now, sir, coming from a slave State as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery south of that line. [Applause in the galleries, immediately checked by the officers of the Senate.] It is a solemn, deliberate, long matured declaration—no earthly power shall ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either south or north of that line. No, sir! No! We reprobate—justly reprobate—our British ancestors for the introduction of that institution in this country. I am not for laying the ground-work of an institution for which the posterity of California—perhaps the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico—shall reproach us for doing towards them what we reprobate Great Britain for doing towards us. If they choose to establish slavery themselves, and come here with a constitution establishing slavery, I am for admitting them with their institution, because it will be their work, not mine. Their posterity will be responsible for it, and not mine. If that case they come with a constitution establishing slavery.

These are my views, and I choose to express them. I care not how extensively they are known. I say, sir, if you are to the honorable senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason], he has expressed his opinion. I dare say he honestly and sincerely entertains it. I with equal honesty and sincerity believe that slavery never existed anywhere within any portion of that territory acquired by the South from Mexico. That is my opinion. He holds the opposite one. Very well, we will not quarrel upon it. We will let each man stand upon his own opinion. We will let each man stand upon his own opinion. We will let each man stand upon his own opinion. We will let each man stand upon his own opinion.

Mr. Clay's speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. He began by stating his position clearly and firmly, and then proceeded to defend it with a series of arguments that were both powerful and convincing. He showed that he was not a disunionist, but a man who was willing to stand by the Missouri compromise line, and who was not willing to admit slavery south of that line. He also showed that he was not a slaveholder, but a man who was willing to stand by the rights of the slave. His speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, and it was a great success for him. It was a great success for him, and it was a great success for the cause of freedom.

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## By Telegraph.

## Congressional.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1850.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions and resolutions of no general interest were presented, and after some unimportant debate the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Census bill.

Mr. Jefferson Davis took the floor and spoke in explanation and support of the bill.

The debate continued until adjournment without coming to a vote.

HOUSE.—Mr. Root offered a resolution prohibiting Slavery in California. Laid on the table—115 yeas, 79 nays.

Mr. Root offered another resolution, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to secure equal rights to people of all colors. Laid on the table—yeas 104, nays 89.

Mr. Disney introduced a series of resolutions declaring that the people of every separate community have an inherent right to frame their own domestic laws, and to establish their own local governments in all cases where the possession of such laws do not conflict with the rights and limitations of the Constitution. That the Committee on the Judiciary prepare an amendment to the Constitution to that effect: That the will of the people of the District of Columbia have the right at all times to govern the action of Congress in relation to the existence of slavery within its limits. Laid on the table.

He moved the previous question, the relative duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, and an ineffectual attempt was made to close a Door-keeper.

Mr. Gorman gave notice that he would introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to enquire into the expediency of admitting California into the Union, with her present Constitution.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. introduced a bill repealing the law establishing a Home department. Referred. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, introduced a resolution that the Senate appoint 12 members—six from the South and six from the North, and that the House appoint 20—ten from the North and ten from the South, to devise a plan predicated upon constitutional principles, to settle the difficulties growing out of the Slavery question, and that they submit the plan to both Houses, that harmony of the two sections of the Union may be perpetuated.

Mr. Inge offered a resolution that the interference of the President, through Thomas Butler King in the affairs of California, was unauthorized by Congress, and a flagrant violation of the power of Congress. He moved the previous question, the relative duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, and an ineffectual attempt was made to close a Door-keeper.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1850.

SENATE.—[The Chamber was densely crowded with ladies to hear Mr. Clay speak. The Sergeant-at-Arms was compelled to lock the door to keep out the crowd.] On motion of Mr. Foote, the Senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Cass, suspending diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, and the resolution of Mr. Clay, to the resolution an expression of sympathy with the heroic struggle in Hungary, and enquiring into the expediency of giving the Hungarian refugees a portion of the public lands.

The subject was made the order of the day for Monday, and Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate proceed to the order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolutions.

The resolutions being taken up, Mr. Clay arose and addressed the Senate. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to speak directly on the resolutions. He did not present this measure with the expectation that it would be adopted precisely as he had introduced it. If it was susceptible of amendment, which would make it more acceptable he hoped it would be made. His object would be secured if by any means the great question of agitation might be settled, and the integrity of the Union preserved. The question must be discussed in a spirit of conciliation, and settled in a spirit of compromise. His object had been to present a measure which, in his opinion, would afford a platform upon which both sections of the country could unite. The institution of slavery, in his opinion rested on two entirely distinct grounds—Slavery within the States and Slavery without the States—Congress had no right to interfere with Slavery in the States, and if the time could arrive when Congress would interfere with Slavery without the States, then his voice would be for war—then he would feel that the South were bound to resist unconstitutional measures, with all the means which God or Nature had placed in their hands. He then pictured the evils to result from a civil war, arising from such a state of things.

The next question considered was—Has Congress any power over Slavery out of the States? He contended it had, but while a want of control over the institution in the States was undisputed, its control out of the States was a debatable question. He supported this with a lengthy argument. He next proceeded to inquire whether Slavery was very likely to be introduced into the New Territories. California had decided negatively on the climate and soil of the remainder forbid any other view. Why then, if these truths were evident, as they must be to a large majority of the Senate, should they not be prepared to announce them to the world? He carefully reviewed the resolution relative to the boundaries of Texas.

Mr. Clay here yielded to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morton announced the death of Mr. Newman from the Wheeling District, and after adopting the customary resolutions the House adjourned.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions from a town meeting held at Wilmington, N. C., adverse to the legislation by Congress on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Hale objected, and moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion was lost; yeas 2, nays 48.

After some unimportant business the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Mangum the ladies were admitted to the floor. Every corner was crowded to suffocation, and intense interest was manifested throughout.

Mr. Clay resumed his speech relative to the institution of Slavery in the federal district. He contended that it could not be abolished here in good faith, without the conditions named in the resolutions. With adverse to the legislation by Congress on the subject of Slavery.

In regard to the recapture of Fugitive Slaves he would go with him who goes farthest. He held that every man in the community was bound to assist in arresting fugitives from labor. He felt that the South had great cause for complaining on this subject, and he considered it the duty of Congress to pass an act regulating this matter. After some brief allusion to the last resolution Mr. Clay proceeded to an appeal in support of the whole proposition, and spoke till adjournment.

HOUSE.—The States were called for resolutions. Mr. Howard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to restrain incursions into Mexico, and provide against Indian hostilities on the borders of Texas.—Adopted.

Mr. Bowlin introduced a bill granting the States of Missouri and Arkansas swamp lands for the purpose of draining. Referred.

Mr. South presented a memorial for purchasing the manuscript of Washington's farewell address, was taken up, and after a long patriotic discussion, passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and shortly afterwards adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

## From New York.

New York, Feb. 6, P. M.  
Thirty-one dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins in Hugue street. It is thought that the

whole number dead will reach about fifty. The workmen are still digging.

## Coffee Sale in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, P. M.  
The Auction sale of Coffee was held to-day agreeably to notice; 1200 bags of Rio sold at 14 to 15c, 4000 bags of Rio were withdrawn although 154 was bid.

From California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Empire City arrived at New York last night at 12 o'clock. News one month later. The Oregon had arrived at Panama with three millions of gold dust. The Empire City brings over two millions, and nearly three hundred passengers. Gov. Burnett's pleasure appeared to be rather a lame affair, it does not give satisfaction. Fremont was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot. Dr. Gwin was elected on the third ballot. Last ballot Butler King received only one vote. Dr. Gwin took passage on the Falcon for New Orleans.

Fremont had arrived at Panama, and intended to take passage in the Empire City, but was detained on account of the illness of his accomplished lady.

Butler King is among the passengers in the Empire City.

The fire in San Francisco originated in Denison's Exchange. A number of the principal houses were destroyed. On the Parker House alone the loss is \$200,000.

A large fire also at Stockton. A number of buildings destroyed, loss \$150,000.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Mr. Foote's BILL, to be introduced into the Senate for the organization of the new territories, contains fifty-eight sections, eighteen devoted to California, and the rest to Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto. The territory proposed for Jacinto includes the disputed territory between the State of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, or that barren country lying west of the Nueces, and east of the Rio del Norte. This disputed country contains 100,000 square miles or about one-fourth of the whole territory of the State. The entire region lies south of the points 36 deg. 30 min., and connects the territory of New Mexico with that of Texas, as Deseret connects New Mexico with California. The geographical position of each division may be described as follows:

	North of 36 30.	South of 36 30.	Total.
California,	125,000 sq. m.	50,000 sq. m.	175,000
Deseret,	175,000 do	50,000 do	225,000
New Mexico,	30,000 do	40,000 do	70,000
Jacinto,	100,000 do	100,000 do	200,000
	330,000 do	240,000 do	570,000

ANOTHER RICH COPPER MINE IN CONNECTICUT.—We have just seen some exceedingly rich specimens of copper ore, which have been dug (only six feet below the surface of the earth.) From an extensive copper mine which is just being opened at Litchfield, South Maine. Professor Hubbard of Yale College has examined the mine, and made a highly favorable report on its value and location. P. T. Mendenhall, Philo F. Barnum, and others, have purchased largely in this mine, and to-morrow commence opening it with three sets of miners, each set to work eight hours, and thus keep the thing constantly in operation day and night. We understand that the developments thus far made, show this to be far superior to the Bristol Mine, which has been worked for a number of hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and is growing better and richer, every foot that it increases in depth. Such a copper mine in Connecticut is a heap better than a gold mine in California.—Bridgeport Farmer.

VICE IN HIGH PLACES.—Major Noah, in the Sunday Times says:

"It is a melancholy fact that too many men who attain the highest rounds of the ladder of ambition, are addicted to vices the most loathsome and debased. We have seen a man, Governor of this State, so drunk before breakfast that he could not walk; we have seen a Cabinet minister so given to intemperance, that he kept a barrel of whiskey—and very poor whiskey it was too—on his table; we have seen a member of the President, *pro tempore* of the U. S. Senate, rolling in the gutters of the city of Washington; we have seen the whole American Congress so blue that not ten members could see a hole through a ladder; and we have seen a temporary Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives so far gone that he would have tumbled out of his chair if he had not been kept in it by the hand of a member who happened to be not quite so drunk as himself."

HOW GRIEF AFFECTS WOMEN AND MEN.—The statistics of suicides in France, showing the relative numbers of male and female suicides, exhibited the following causes:—Crossed in love, ninety-seven males, and one hundred and fifty-seven females; jealousy, thirty-nine males, and fifty-two females; mortified pride, twenty-seven males, and twenty-seven females; calamity and loss of reputation, ninety-seven males, twenty-eight females; remorse, thirty-seven males, twelve females; reverse of fortune, two hundred and eighty-three males, thirty-nine females; gaming, one hundred and forty-one males, fourteen females; other species of misconduct, two hundred and eight males, seventy-nine females; domestic calamities, five hundred and twenty-four males, two hundred and sixty females; military five hundred and eleven males, five hundred and nine females; fanaticism, one male, thirteen females.

"Some of our young men had a very interesting and exciting discussion upon the proposed amendment to the constitution, of a homestead exemption, on last Friday evening. We think our fellow citizens could not perhaps spend an evening more agreeably and beneficially than by attending these debates. The debaters are ambitious, and consequently will give the benefit of their research upon these subjects to such as have not time to read at least. And when we reflect that anciently this was the only mode of acquiring knowledge, we can but see that it is calculated to give every one facts upon each side of questions, which from their circumstances they have not thought of, and enables them to form an opinion. The club meets again on next Friday evening, at the Court House.—*Laurensburgh Register*.

A good example, which we should like to see imitated by young men in other places.

"BASE INGRATITUDE."—The constitution of Vermont provides for the establishment of a Council of Censors, whose duty it is, once in seven years, to see whether in their judgment the constitution has been violated, and also if the constitution requires any amendments, to recommend the call of a convention of delegates to make them. An election for delegates to a convention thus called has just been held, which, in one hundred and forty-nine towns has resulted in the choice of ninety-five democrats and fifty whigs. The Vermont Patriot says this is "a gain of seventy, as compared with the same towns at the last September election," and adds, "there can be no doubt but the democrats will have a decided majority in the convention."

Is this the way General Taylor is to be rewarded for selecting a cabinet officer from Vermont?

"THE 'MUNICIPALIAN'."—This is the title of a new paper just commenced at Muncie, by Messrs. E. A. BROOK & JONES, the former assuming the editorial department. It purports to be independent in politics, while the editor acknowledges his sympathies and feelings are democratic. In mechanical execution it will bear comparison with any local press in the State; and we wish the conductors success.

"CHARACTERIC."—Under this head, the State Journal copies from the Danville Advertiser, a story which was got up with a view of slandering Senator Bright. Of course no man of brains will believe the yarn, but, if it were true, and Mr. Bright did call Taylor a "mulatto-head," he merely said what every intelligent whig knows to be true. A greater Donkey than Taylor never held a powerful place in any country. Put that in your pipe!

From the State Journal.

## Governors Wright and Crittenden.

Understanding that a correspondence had taken place between our Governor and the Governor of Kentucky, of a character alike creditable to each of these gentlemen, we obtained a copy for publication from Gov. Wright.

These letters were not written with the remotest expectation that they would ever meet the public eye; yet, as the sentiments they express are such as to commend themselves to every person who may read them, there can be no impropriety in giving them publicity.

We hope Gov. Crittenden may be able to visit our city at the time designated. Should he do so, he will meet many sincere friends, who have ever regarded him as one of our best public men.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 24, 1849.  
GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN: DEAR SIR.—I enclose you my Inaugural, and would be pleased to receive from you any documents connected with your State. I have directed to be forwarded to you the annual reports from the Treasurer and Auditor, together with copies of reports from our Benevolent Institutions, with the exception of the report of the Board of Education.

I would be gratified to have you make us a visit, during the month of May next, about the time our Supreme and U. S. Courts are in session. We shall then have citizens from every part of our State at the Capital. I have written to Governor French, of Illinois, with whom I have a slight acquaintance, and would be much pleased to have you and him visit our Capital at the same time.

It seems to me that if there were more frequent intercourse between the representatives of the people of the States, and a free interchange of sentiment, that it would be productive of some good in allaying the bitter excitement that too frequently exists among our public men, and between different portions of our Union.

It would give me great pleasure to have you and your kind lady to spend a few weeks with us, at my residence, in this city.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 21, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received, with sincere pleasure, your very courteous and kind letter of the 24th ult., in which you were pleased to enclose me your Inaugural Address, as Governor of Indiana.

I have read the address with great interest, and with the most cordial approbation of the patriotic, liberal, and conciliatory spirit that pervades it. I beg to assure you that I sympathize with all you mention, in the fraternal sentiment with which you regard our great Union, and in your recommendation to cherish good will and kindness among all its members, instead of the bitterness of party. The first is true patriotism—the latter, merely party spirit. The first will be a blessing to our country—the latter may be a curse.

It is a most inadequate compensation, but, as the only one I can now make, I send you with this my last annual message to the Kentucky Legislature. You will find in it, at least, that I concur with you in cherishing sentiments of devotion to the Union.

Indeed, sir, the times seem to me to be portentous and threatening enough to put all upon our guard, and to warn us of the extremities to which party and sectional prejudices and passions are hurrying us. Patriotism bids us to pause in this career—to remember that we are brethren all—and that it is our duty to cultivate, not only moderation and forbearance, but all those feelings of kindness and action that naturally and politically bind us together.